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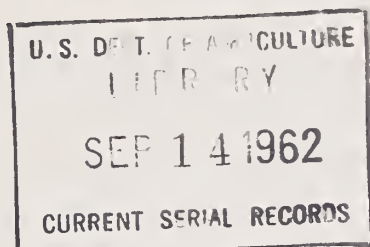
SUGAR REPORTS

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MARKET REVIEW

Calendar year deliveries of sugar for U. S. consumption through August 18, 1962 totaled 6,011,000 tons or 124,000 tons more than for the same period last year. Refiners' deliveries were 289,000 tons higher than those of last year but those of all other primary distributors were lower. Beet sugar deliveries through August 18, 1962 were 151,000 tons smaller than during 1961 to the same date, reflecting the 180,000 ton smaller 1962 beet sugar effective inventory (old crop sugar). During the six week period, August 19-September 30, 1961, beet sugar deliveries averaged about 69,000 tons per week. The current balance of old crop beet sugar would permit about 67,000 tons per week to be delivered during the same period in 1962, only slightly less than last year. During the seven week period July 1-August 18, 1962, beet sugar deliveries averaged 51,000 tons per week, about 6,000 tons per week less than a year earlier. New crop beet sugar becomes available for distribution in substantial quantity during October.

With the possibility of a strike by longshoremen at the East Coast and Gulf ports at the end of September, the buying interest of refiners has centered on raw sugar arriving before that date. Refiners' stocks on June 30, 1962 totaled 802,000 tons as compared to a five year (1957-61) average of 675,000 tons. Since then deliveries have exceeded receipts. By the end of July 1962 their stocks were down to 694,000 tons but this still exceeded the previous five year average by 11,000 tons and was about 50,000 tons higher than September 30, 1959 stocks when a strike threat, also, induced a build-up. Refiners' September 30 stocks averaged about 500,000 tons in 1957 and 1958 and just under 650,000 tons in 1960 and 1961. Differences for the last three years have amounted to no more than two or three large cargoes.

On August 8, the price of refined cane sugar declined 0.15 cent per pound in the Southeast to 9.05 cents and quotations in the Gulf territory were reduced 0.25 cent to 8.85 cents per pound in 100 pound bags. However, on August 17 the quotations for these territories returned to the pre-August 8 levels but day to day orders were taken at the lower price for delivery by August 24. A price advance of 0.10 cent was announced on

August 14 for the Northeast territory to 9.70 cents per pound for refined cane sugar. However, orders were to be taken at the former price for delivery by the close of business August 24 with increased price to be effective August 27. In the New York Metropolitan area prices continue at 0.10 cent below the quotations for the Northeast territory. No price changes have been announced in other territories. In the Chicago-West territory refined cane sugar is quoted at 9.20 cents per pound with beet sugar at 9.00 cents. The delivered price in the Chicago Switching District is still 9.60 cents for refined cane sugar and 9.40 cents for beet sugar. Eastern beet sugar continues at 9.15 cents. In the Lower Pacific Coast territory, both cane and beet sugar are quoted at 9.20 cents per pound. In Oregon and Washington, cane and beet sugar are quoted at 9.00 cents per pound. In the Mountain states, refined cane sugar is quoted at 9.10 cents and beet sugar at 9.00 cents per pound.

The announced 9.70 cents price for refined sugar in the Northeast territory would be the highest quotation since November 30, 1960. From January 1 through August 23, 1962, the refined cane sugar price in the Northeast territory has averaged 9.55 cents per pound as compared to 9.48 cents for a comparable period last year.

The spot price of bulk raw sugar duty paid New York averaged 6.53 cents per pound during the period August 1 through August 24. The price ranged from a low of 6.43 cents early in the month to a high of 6.60 cents from August 16 through the 24th. This was the highest daily spot price since September 23, 1960, when the bulk spot price was quoted at 6.62 cents per pound and the bagged price was 6.65 cents per pound. The average raw sugar price from January 1-August 24, 1962 was 6.43 cents per pound as compared to 6.33 cents for the same period last year. The price of raw sugar has been very stable during the year to date with a low of 6.35 and a high of 6.60 cents or a range of only 0.25 cents. During the same period last year the low was 6.01 and the high 6.55 cents or a 0.54 cent difference. From January through August 1960 the range was 0.85 cent with a low of 5.85 cents and a high of 6.70 cents per pound.

The world price for raw sugar has increased considerably since the approval on July 13 of the new U.S. Sugar Act. On July 16 the world spot price as quoted by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange was 2.87 cents per pound f.o.b. and stowed Caribbean ports. At the end of July it had increased to 3.05 cents per pound and by the middle of August it had advanced to 3.35 cents, an increase of 48 points in thirty days. The futures market followed a parallel course.

On July 23, 1962 the firm of F. O. Licht published its second estimate of European sugar beet acreage, 6,104,177 hectares (15.1 million acres). This is an increase of about 80,000 hectares or 200,000 acres over last year, but a decline of about the same magnitude below Licht's first estimate issued on April 17, 1962. The estimate for the sugar beet acreage in Western Europe is 1,698,677 ha (4.2 million acres), 0.5 percent more than in 1961; this includes acreage in Yugoslavia and Turkey. Licht estimates sugar beet acreage in Eastern Europe at 4,405,500 ha (10.9 million acres), a 1.6 percent increase over 1961; 3,100,000 ha of that acreage is the estimate for the Soviet Union.

On July 21, 1962 Pravda published the official Soviet acreage estimate for 1962 as being 3.3 million ha of sugar beets for sugar. In addition, 2.7 million ha in the U.S.S.R. are reported as planted to sugar beets for fodder for a total Soviet sugar beet planting of 6.0 million ha. In 1961, 3.1 million ha of sugar beets were reported as planted for sugar and 1.3 million ha for fodder.

Crop conditions to date in the U.S.S.R. and some other Eastern European countries are reported to be better than in Western Europe. It must be noted, however, that beet yields per ha or per acre and sugar extraction rates are so much higher in Western Europe than in Eastern Europe that Western Europe contributed 46 percent of total European beet sugar production from only 30 percent of total acreage in the aggregate of 1959-1961.

Thoughts on Cuba are now turned to prospects for next year. Public statements by high officials of the Cuban Government admit faulty planning and poor administration of the sugar program as being partly responsible for the lower crop this year. The officials also criticized the poor attitude and lack of cooperation on the part of growers and workers. Such conditions are not easily corrected and the sugar trade expects an even lower crop in 1963 than in 1962. With the heavy commitments already made to the Bloc countries for next year and the lack of any sizable carry-over from this year, it is expected that Cuba will not be a big factor in the 1963 world market picture.

THE UNITED STATES SUGAR PROGRAM

Including Sugar Act Amendments of 1962

The Sugar Industry. Per capita consumption of refined sugar in the continental United States averages about 97 pounds per year. Over half of the tremendous quantity of sugar required to meet this consumer demand is being supplied by domestic growers of sugarcane and sugar beets, only slightly less from beets than from cane. The balance, almost all cane sugar, is imported. Further details for 1959-62 are shown in the table on page 12.

The mainland sugarcane producing area consists of the States of Louisiana and Florida. The offshore domestic sugarcane areas are the State of Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The sugar beet producing area consists of the following 20 States (arranged in decreasing order of production importance in the 1961 crop): California, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Ohio, Kansas, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Texas, Iowa, and New Mexico.

About 45,000 domestic farms grow sugarcane or sugar beets. To cultivate and harvest these sugar crops about 220,000 farm workers are required, mostly on a seasonal basis. The farm investment in growing sugarcane and sugar beets in all domestic areas was estimated as about 750 million dollars in 1959 and has increased since that time.

To produce the refined sugar commonly used in American households most sugar produced from sugarcane goes through two stages of processing. The first process, which yields raw cane sugar, is that of extracting, boiling, crystallizing and centrifuging the cane juice. This is done in raw cane sugar mills in the areas where the sugarcane is grown.

Blackstrap molasses and bagasse are byproducts of this first processing of sugarcane juice. The former is used for cattle feed and for manufacture of ethyl alcohol, yeast, vinegar, and citric acid. Bagasse, the fibrous portion of sugarcane, is used principally as fuel in the cane mills and as raw material in the manufacture of building board, cardboard, and paper.

Most of the cane sugar brought to the mainland from offshore areas, both foreign and domestic, is in the raw form. It is put through the second process -- the refining process -- in refineries, most of which are located in large port cities. A few refineries, however, are located in producing areas and a few are located at other interior points. Refined sugars, refiners' sirups, and refiners' blackstrap molasses result from this second process.

In contrast to the dual processing of cane sugar, sugar from beets is processed in a single plant. The principal byproducts are beet molasses and beet pulp. The pulp is used for cattle feed. Beet molasses, like blackstrap, is used as an ingredient in cattle feed, and in the manufacture of yeast and citric acid. A substantial quantity of beet molasses is put through the Steffen's process for additional extraction of sugar. The resultant Steffen's waste is used to produce monosodium glutamate which is used to accent desirable flavors in foods.

In the domestic areas, 63 beet sugar factories, 108 cane sugar mills, and 28 refineries were in operation in 1961. Approximately 55,000 workers were employed in these sugar-making plants. One additional beet sugar factory (in California) and 6 additional cane sugar mills (in Florida) are under construction.

The Sugar Act and How it Works

How the Act Developed. For almost 150 years -- from 1789 to 1934 -- the United States sugar industry was protected and regulated almost solely by tariff duties. With the onset of the world-wide depression in the early 1930's, however, it became clear that the industry had become so ramified and price and production relationships among domestic and foreign producing areas so complex that further adjustments in the tariff duties would no longer provide an adequate answer to the problem.

To meet this situation, the Jones-Costigan Act was approved by the President on May 9, 1934. Although there have been modifications made in various operating provisions, the basic philosophy underlying this Act has been carried forward in subsequent legislation. The Act set forth six principal means for dealing with the sugar problem:

- (1) The determination each year of the quantity of sugar needed to supply the nation's requirements at prices reasonable to consumers and fair to producers.
- (2) The division of the United States sugar market among the domestic and foreign supplying areas by the use of quotas and subordinate limitations on offshore direct-consumption sugar.
- (3) The allotment of these quotas among the various processors in each domestic area.
- (4) The adjustment of production in each domestic area to the established quotas.
- (5) The use of tax receipts to finance payments to compensate growers for adjusting production to marketing quotas and to augment income, and
- (6) The equitable division of sugar returns among beet and cane processors, growers, and farm workers.

The Jones-Costigan Act was superseded by the Sugar Act of 1937, which in turn was superseded by the Sugar Act of 1948. The latter, with modifications made by amendments in 1951, 1956, 1960, 1961 and 1962 has been extended through December 30, 1966, except that quotas for foreign countries and certain related provisions are established only through 1964.

The amendments in 1960, 1961 and 1962 provided for setting aside the quota for any country with which the United States is not in diplomatic relations. These amendments were prompted by the revolution in Cuba which had been our principal foreign sugar supplier since early in this century. The 1962 amendment also provides for recovering, through a fee, part of the price advantage otherwise accruing to our foreign suppliers from the quota system.

How the Act Works

The Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, is designed to protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry, to provide adequate supplies of sugar for consumers at fair prices, and to promote international trade. These three objectives are achieved through the adjustment of supplies of sugar

that may be marketed in the United States and - after mid-1962 - by management of the fee applicable to imported sugar.

The Determination of Sugar Requirements. Under provisions of the Act, the Secretary of Agriculture determines how much sugar will be needed to fill continental United States requirements during each calendar year. The determination, which is made in December for the year following but may be revised later if the needs change, establishes the quantity of sugar that may be marketed in the United States during the year.

In making his initial estimate the Secretary uses as a basis the quantity of sugar distributed during the preceding 12-month period ended October 31. Then he makes allowances for deficiencies or surpluses in the nation's sugar inventories and for changes in consumption caused by changes in population and in demand conditions. The Secretary also considers the relationship between prices for raw sugar and the parity index (index of prices paid by farmers) so that sugar prices will be neither excessive to consumers nor too low to protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry.

The Secretary must also determine requirements for consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico so that the general price and marketing objectives will be similar in all American markets.

Establishing Quotas for Domestic and Foreign Producing Areas

After the Secretary has determined overall requirements, each domestic and specified foreign producing areas supplying the United States with sugar are assigned quotas representing their shares of the market as specified by the Act.

Under the quota provisions enacted in 1962, the domestic sugar-producing areas are assigned a base of 5,810,000 short tons, raw value,^{1/} plus 65 percent of requirements in excess of 9,700,000 tons. Such increases are shared by the domestic beet sugar area and the mainland cane sugar area in proportion to their basic quotas, or approximately on a three-fourths and one-fourth basis, respectively. Provision is 1/ Raw value is the term used in the Sugar Act to express in a common unit the various types of raw and refined sugars that move in commerce. One ton of refined sugar equals 1.07 tons of sugar, raw value.

made to increase quotas for Hawaii and Puerto Rico when the need has been demonstrated, such increases to be offset by reducing the quantity prorated to foreign countries other than the Republic of the Philippines.

Beginning in 1962, the quota for the Republic of the Philippines is fixed at 1,050,000 tons of sugar, or about 70,000 tons, raw value, more than was previously provided for in both the Philippine Trade Agreement and the Sugar Act. Quotas for other specified foreign countries are established as percentages of the requirements remaining after the quotas for domestic areas and the Philippines have been established.

The proration to the various domestic and specified foreign supply areas at the basic level of requirements (9,700,000 tons) and from each 100,000 ton increase above this level is shown on the following page.

Whenever the United States is not in diplomatic relations with any country (currently Cuba), any quota otherwise specified for it under the Act is not granted. The quantity so withheld may be designated a "global quota" to be filled by competitive imports of raw sugar from any country which, for the current and next preceding year, was a net exporter of sugar. The Act requires that in authorizing such "global" importations, special consideration is to be given to countries of the Western Hemisphere and to those countries purchasing United States agricultural commodities.

Most of the quotas for the domestic offshore and foreign supply areas may be filled only with raw sugar, which is defined as sugar which is to be further refined or improved in quality on the mainland. Other sugar is called "direct-consumption sugar," and includes primarily white refined and other types of sugar familiar in home consumption.

Prior to 1960, about 650,000 tons of direct-consumption sugar were entered from offshore domestic and foreign areas each year. In 1960, the quantity was much smaller, in 1961 only one-half as large, and under the 1962 amendments the total has been reduced to about 250,000 tons, almost all of it to come from offshore domestic areas and the Republic of the Philippines.

Unrestricted imports of refined sugar would reduce the volume of mainland refining and would create price problems because offshore direct-consumption sugar is quoted at lower prices than sugar refined in the United States.

Fees applicable to foreign sugar. Importations to replace quotas not granted because of lack of diplomatic relations are subject to a fee to take up the difference between a price in the United States that will fulfill

Proration of quotas
under Sugar Act Amendments of 1962

Area	:	When quotas	:	Each 100,000 tons in
	:	total	:	excess of 9,700,000
	:	9,700,000 tons	:	tons total
<u>Domestic</u>				
Domestic beet sugar		2,650,000		48,589
Mainland cane sugar		895,000		16,411
Hawaii		1,110,000		0
Puerto Rico		1,140,000		0
Virgin Islands		15,000		0
Total domestic		<u>5,810,000</u>		<u>65,000</u>
<u>Foreign</u>				
Philippines		1,050,000		0
Cuba		1,484,121 ^{1/}		20,220
Peru		189,804		2,348
Dominican Republic		319,804 ^{2/}		2,348
Mexico		189,804		2,348
Brazil		180,186		2,230
British West Indies		90,235		1,116
Australia		39,884		494
Republic of China		35,075		435
French West Indies		29,984		371
Colombia		29,984		371
Nicaragua		24,892		308
Costa Rico		24,892		308
Ecuador		24,892		308
India		20,084		248
Haiti		20,084		248
Guatemala		20,084		248
South Africa		20,084		248
Panama		14,992		185
El Salvador		10,183		126
Paraguay		9,900		123
British Honduras		9,900		123
Fiji Islands		9,900		123
Netherlands		9,900		123
Other countries		1,332		0
Ireland		10,000		0
Argentina		20,000 ^{3/}		0
Total		<u>3,890,000</u>		<u>35,000</u>
Grand total		9,700,000		100,000

^{1/} Percentage proration. Reduced 150,000 tons to cover added allocations to Dominican Republic and Argentina. Balance of proration, not made while U.S. is not in diplomatic relations with Cuba, becomes "global quota."

^{2/} Includes 130,000 tons allocated from proration for Cuba.

^{3/} Allocated from proration for Cuba.

the objectives of the Act and the price at which sugar is available for import. Thus the fee, when applicable at the full rate, diverts to the U. S. Treasury amounts roughly comparable to the so-called "premium" that foreign countries otherwise receive on sales to the United States as compared with sales to most other countries. No fee is applicable to imports under quota from the Philippines.

Fees lower than the full "premium" rate apply to importations within basic quotas for foreign countries other than the Philippines and to all importations to fill "deficit allocations" resulting from the inability of any domestic area or foreign country to fill its basic quota. The rates for such importations of raw sugar are 10, 20 and 30 percent of the full rates for 1962, 1963 and 1964, respectively. Rates for sugar for direct consumption are 0.1, 0.2 and 0.3 cent per pound more than for raw sugar in the same annual succession.

The distribution of our total sugar supply in 1959, the last year in which Cuba's quota was established in the traditional manner, and for 1960, 1961, 1962 is shown in the table on page 12. The adjusted quotas reflect deficits for Hawaii and Puerto Rico in all four years, for the Virgin Islands for the first three years, and for the mainland cane area in 1962. Those for the other domestic areas, for Cuba in 1959, and the Philippines in 1962 include their shares of the deficits. The adjusted domestic area quotas were not entirely filled in 1959 (by about 155,000 tons) or in 1960 (by about 600,000 tons) but were exceeded in 1961 (by about 80,000 tons). Shortfalls in 1961 foreign authorizations aggregated about 170,000 tons. Thus, the supplies actually becoming available within the total quotas and authorizations were about 9,245,000 tons for 1959, 9,520,000 tons for 1960 and 9,730,000 tons for 1961.

Deficits in Quotas. If the Secretary finds that any domestic area or foreign country cannot supply its quota, he must allocate the deficit to other foreign countries. First he is required to increase the quota for the Republic of the Philippines by a proportionate amount. The remainder then is allocated to Western Hemisphere countries having basic quota prorations, with special consideration given to countries purchasing United States agricultural commodities. Quantities that the Republic of the Philippines or other Western Hemisphere countries having basic quota prorations can not fill are treated as quantities that may become "global" quotas.

Sugar quotas and purchase authorizations, 1959-1962

Area	: : 1959	: : 1960	: : 1961	: : 1962 : as of Aug. 20	1/ —
Short tons, raw value					
<u>Domestic</u>					
Domestic beet	2,267,665	2,514,945	2,609,170	2,650,000	
Mainland cane	697,783	773,873	715,000	845,000	
Hawaii	977,970	940,444	1,030,000	1,080,000	
Puerto Rico	969,875	893,620	980,000	890,000	
Virgin Islands	12,405	8,618	17,330	15,000	
Total domestic	4,925,698	5,131,500	5,351,500	5,480,000	
<u>Foreign</u>					
Philippines	980,000	1,156,426	1,470,731	1,302,401	
Cuba	3,215,457	2,419,655	0	0	
Peru	95,527	273,827	636,377	401,633	
Dominican Republic	81,457	452,814	333,880	647,115	
Mexico	64,809	400,437	685,000	450,225	
Brazil	0	100,347	306,474	148,005	
British West Indies	84	92,849	266,007	79,430	
Australia	0	0	90,000	15,053	
China, Republic of	3,624	10,476	170,028	67,297	
French West Indies	0	0	75,000	26,061	
Colombia	0	0	46,000	41,316	
Nicaragua	14,027	41,766	43,368	59,395	
Costa Rica	3,616	10,469	30,250	19,454	
Ecuador	0	0	36,000	19,395	
India	0	0	175,000	107,580	
Haiti	7,014	35,672	45,273	18,962	
Guatemala	0	6,000	17,000	15,558	
South Africa	0	0	0	7,580	
Panama	3,624	10,476	10,000	10,717	
El Salvador	0	6,000	12,000	13,843	
Paraguay	0	0	5,000	3,736	
British Honduras	0	0	0	0	
Fiji Islands	0	0	0	8,736	
Netherlands	3,731	10,556	10,000	5,070	
Canada	631	2,288	1,897	316	
United Kingdom	516	1,871	1,550	258	
Belgium	182	660	1,635	1,070	
Hong Kong	3	11	30	2	
Argentina	0	0	0	10,000	
Ireland	0	0	0	10,000	
Global quota	0	0	0	541,743	
Sub-total	9,400,000	10,164,100	9,820,000	9,511,951	
Not prorated or authorized	0	235,900	180,000	188,049	
Total	9,400,000	10,400,000	10,000,000	9,700,000	

1/ For domestic areas, calendar year quotas, less deficits declared; for the Philippines, sum of calendar year quota, proration of deficit and January-June purchase authorizations; foreign countries sum of July-December quota prorations, including deficits, January-June quotas and purchase authorizations.

A deficit determination for a domestic area or the Republic of the Philippines does not deprive it of the right to supply its full basic quota if it later finds itself able to do so.

Establishing Marketing Allotments. One important function of the sugar program is to promote orderly marketing. The establishment of quotas and import fees, alone, may not accomplish this when supplies in domestic producing areas materially exceed quotas. If, for example, a domestic area has more sugar available for marketing than its quota, each of the various processors is likely to rush sugar to market to make sure that he disposes of his supply before the quota is filled. This tends to bring about a temporary over-supply, panicky sellers, and an unwarranted decline in price.

If the Secretary finds that the pressure of supplies in an area is likely to cause disorderly marketing, he must allot the quota fairly among the processors. The allotment is based on past marketings of sugar by the various processors, their ability to market sugar during the season for which the allotment is being made, and on their sugar processings from beets or cane to which "proportionate farm shares" pertain. In 1961, only the quota for the Domestic Beet Sugar Area was allotted; as of late August no 1962 quotas were allotted. When allotments of the Domestic Beet Sugar area quota again become necessary, those made to new or expanded factories processing beets from acreage reserved for new producers (see page 14) must permit an equitable opportunity to market the sugar made from such beets.

Assigning Proportionate Shares. In the domestic areas, the Secretary must, in addition to establishing processor allotments, see that each sugar-producing farm gets its fair share of the available market. In dividing this market the Secretary must allow for enough sugar to fill the quota for the applicable year and to provide a normal carryover inventory. If the crop prospect is for this or a smaller amount of sugar, production is unrestricted on all farms. Each farm allotment, known as its "proportionate share," is expressed either in acres, tons of sugar-cane or beets, or quantity of sugar.

The purpose in assigning specific shares to farms in a particular area is to adjust crop output to the area's quotas and normal carryover and to assure that each farm will share equitably in this adjustment. Thus,

past production and the ability of the farm to produce beets or cane during the year for which the determination is being made must be considered.

The Act also requires the Secretary to protect the interests of small and new producers and producers who are tenants or sharecroppers, and to consider the interest of producers in any local producing area where past production has been seriously affected by abnormal and uncontrollable natural conditions. For farms in all domestic areas for the 1961 and 1962 crops the specific shares were the acreages actually harvested for sugar. In other words, there were no individual farm restrictions.

On August 21, 1962 announcement was made that individual farm restrictions would be established for the 1963 mainland sugarcane crop and that the 1963 sugar beet crop would be unrestricted. Need for individual farm restrictions in the domestic offshore areas are not likely to occur since their quotas, although reduced in the 1962 amendments, are larger than current production and may be increased if production increases require it.

Producers are not required to stay within their assigned proportionate shares. They must do so, however, if they wish to receive "conditional payments" as authorized under the act. These payments are an important part of their income. Generally, too, processors refuse to buy sugarcane or sugar beets from non-proportionate share acreage because sugar produced from such acreage is not considered in establishing marketing allotments for the processors.

Sugar beet acreage reserves for new producing localities. Amendments to the Sugar Act in 1962 included provisions for sugar beet acreage reserves to be used primarily for new production areas. These provisions reserve each year the acreage required to yield 65,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar to be committed to new factory areas or, if none start operating in a certain year, to areas served by expansion of existing factories.

Informal public hearings are required before distribution is made of the sugar beet acreage reserve. Notice of the first such hearing was announced by the Department in late August 1962. The notice of hearing sets forth suggested plans for the method of distributing the reserve, the basis for priorities among new plants and among growers in areas of expanded facilities, and other factors relevant to carrying out the provision for new areas in accord with the criteria stated in the Act.

Conditional Payments to Growers. In addition to providing an incentive to growers to adjust their production to quota and carryover needs, the conditional payments have three objectives: (1) to help give growers adequate income from sugarcane and sugar beet production; (2) to assure growers and their fieldworkers a fair share of the returns to the sugar industry; and (3) to prevent the employment of child labor in field work.

The first objective is automatically achieved by the payment itself. The second and third objectives are attained by requiring growers, in addition to complying with their proportionate shares, to pay field workers in full for work performed on cane or beets at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable, to observe child labor provisions specified by the Act, and -- if they are processors as well as growers -- to pay fair prices for cane or beets purchased from other growers.

The child labor provisions require that growers must not employ children under the age of 14 nor permit them to work on sugar beets or sugarcane. Children between the ages of 14 and 16 may not be employed or permitted to work for more than 8 hours a day. Growers who own at least 40 percent of the crop they are cultivating are exempted from these provisions with respect to their own children. Unless a grower observes these conditions he is penalized by a deduction of \$10 from his payment for each day or part of a day during which each such child was employed or permitted to work.

The rate of the conditional payment declines as the volume of commercially recoverable sugar contained in the cane or beets marketed by the farm increases. The basic rate of 0.8 cent a pound of sugar, raw value, or \$16.00 a ton, is paid on the first 350 short tons produced. This rate is reduced progressively to a minimum of 0.3 cent a pound, or \$6.00 a ton, on all sugar produced in excess of 30,000 tons.

The sugar program also gives limited benefits to growers in the form of special conditional payments for crop deficiency or abandonment caused by drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease, or insects. For a farmer to be eligible for these payments, the natural disaster must cause damage to all or a substantial part of the crop throughout the local producing area in which the farm is located.

Program Administration. The State and county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) committees are responsible for local administration of both the farm proportionate share (acreage allotment) and the conditional payment parts of the program. This local administration is based on procedures and program regulations developed by the Sugar Division of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service in Washington and approved by the ASCS Administrator.

All regulations issued under the authority of the Sugar Act are announced by press release. They are published in the Federal Register a few days later. They are codified as Title 7 Chapter VIII of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Certain regulations must be preceded by public hearings. These are marketing allotment orders, the distribution of the sugar beet acreage reserve to new producing localities, fair price and fair wage determinations, and the determination of processes and qualities which distinguish raw sugar from direct-consumption sugar.

Other regulations may be issued without public hearings. However, informal public hearings are customarily held when restrictive proportionate share regulations for individual farms are under consideration.

Prices and Consumer Benefits. The limitation that the quota system puts on total marketings of sugar in the United States under most circumstances makes prices to consumers enough higher than might otherwise prevail to fairly maintain the domestic sugar industry. The quota system, also, in the past has assured supplies adequate to maintain reasonable prices to consumers even when sugar prices were extremely high in the so-called "free world market." The large supplies and cooperation of Cuba (before the Castro revolution) provided the assured supplies and stable prices.

The modifications in the quota system brought about by the 1962 amendments to the Sugar Act are designed to retain the advantages of the quota system and at the same time gradually remove some of its major disadvantages. The global quota and import fees provided for in the 1962 Sugar Act Amendments will tend to increase the size of the world market significantly and also will divert to the Treasury a major portion of any future "quota premiums" on the foreign portion of our supply.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO 1962 SUGAR SUPPLIES
Continuation of Sequence following Sugar Act Amendments in July 1962.

Three supply actions have been taken since the last Sugar Reports went to press, details of which are shown below:

1. Sugar Import Authorizations Increased: (August 7, 1962)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced that it is making available for importation by Sept. 30 such part of the global sugar quota of 541,734 tons as may be needed to meet market requirements, provided application for set-aside or release for importation is approved by Aug. 15. The USDA also announced additional import allocations for specific countries totalling 80,000 tons.

On July 16, 300,000 short tons, raw value of the global sugar quota were released for importation under similar time requirements (press release USDA 2558-62). It was assumed that this quantity would provide an adequate supplement to import supplies under country quotas to meet August and September requirements. Applications for importation under country quotas, however, have not been adequate to date.

Under the temporary regulations of July 16, applications could not be approved until five days before the sailing date of the ship so that transactions were severely hampered. Nevertheless by the close of business Aug. 3, over 209,000 tons, or 70 percent of the 300,000 tons, had been approved for importation. In contrast, approvals for importation by Aug. 3 under foreign country quotas other than the Philippines, with which the U. S. has special treaty arrangements for sugar trade, amounted to only 25 percent of the total of country quotas. Total approvals for importation under the Philippines quota amounted to 66 percent of its quota.

Revised Sugar Regulation 817 which relaxed the temporary regulations was released by the opening of the market Aug. 6 and by mid-afternoon applications exceeded the quantity remaining available from the 300,000 tons of global quota sugar authorized July 16.

This is the season of high consumption and industrial use of sugar, including the use for food canning and freezing. Nevertheless, visible stocks are low. Refiners' stocks at the end of July were down 70,000

tons from a year ago.

The labor contract with east coast stevedores, which expires Sept. 30, is in dispute. Market reports indicate that until this is settled and the threat of a possible strike is ended refiners and others will tend to maintain their sugar supplies at relatively high levels.

Supplies of Hawaiian sugar are fixed and supplies of new crop mainland cane and beet sugar will not become available until October. The Puerto Rican crop is short.

In view of the inadequate supplies obtained under country quotas and the prospect that some foreign countries will have inadequate supplies to fill their U.S. quotas until new crop sugar becomes available, Department officials said it is essential that more adequate supplies of global quota sugar be made available.

The short time permitted for importation of additional sugar under today's action will give an advantage to countries of the Western Hemisphere, but time will not permit working out special arrangements with respect to obtaining sugar from countries purchasing U.S. agricultural commodities.

In addition to the increase in the quantity authorized above for foreign countries as a group, the Department established allocations in accordance with President's Proclamation 3485 which will permit the importation of an additional 65,000 tons from the Dominican Republic and 10,000 tons from Argentina. Also, an allocation of 5,000 tons was established for Ireland. (See table on page 19.)

-2. Sugar Quota Deficits Determined and Allotment Programs Announced:
(August 15, 1962)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture today declared deficits of 353,737 tons in the 1962 sugar quotas for domestic areas and foreign countries and announced the procedures by which the deficits will be reallocated.

In today's action deficits were declared of 250,000 tons for Puerto Rico, 50,000 tons for the mainland cane area, 30,000 tons for Hawaii, 20,000 tons for Mexico, and 3,737 tons for British Honduras. The import fee on sugar imported under reallocations of all these deficits is currently 0.24 cent per pound.

1962 Sugar Quotas and Prorations

Area or Country	: Applicable : : Period : :	Quotas : and : : Prorations :	Direct : consumption : limit
(Short tons, raw value)			
Domestic Beet Sugar	Cal. year	2,650,000	No limit
Mainland Cane Sugar	" "	895,000	" "
Hawaii	" "	1,110,000	33,174
Puerto Rico	" "	1,140,000	145,500
Virgin Islands	" "	15,000	0
Total Domestic Areas	" "	5,810,000	178,674
Republic of the Philippines	" "	1,050,000	59,920
Total	" "	6,860,000	238,594
Peru	July-Dec.	71,635	0
Dominican Republic	" "	136,635	0
Mexico	" "	71,635	0
Brazil	" "	68,005	0
British West Indies	" "	34,056	0
Australia	" "	15,053	0
Republic of China	" "	13,238	3,795
French West Indies	" "	11,316	0
Colombia	" "	11,316	0
Argentina	" "	10,000	0
Nicaragua	" "	9,395	9,395
Costa Rica	" "	9,395	1,944
Ecuador	" "	9,395	3
India	" "	7,580	0
Haiti	" "	7,580	1,175
Guatemala	" "	7,580	3
South Africa	" "	7,580	0
Panama	" "	5,658	3,817
Ireland	" "	5,000	5,000
El Salvador	" "	3,843	0
Paraguay	" "	3,736	0
British Honduras	" "	3,737	0
Fiji Islands	" "	3,736	0
Belgium	" "	91	91
All countries-authorized for purchase	" "	541,743	0
Prorations not established	" "	4,312	0
Total	" "	1,073,250	25,223
Full-duty country quotas	Jan-June	162,538	
Non-quota purchase authorized	" "	1,604,212	
Total	" "	1,766,750	
GRAND TOTAL	Cal. year	9,700,000	

The Republic of the Philippines is not expected to be able to fill more than 70,000 tons of its share of the deficit. Accordingly, that quantity has been allocated to the Philippines and the balance of the total deficit, amounting to 283,737 tons, will be allocated to countries of the Western Hemisphere.

In reallocating the deficits to countries of the Western Hemisphere, as well as in assigning the global quota for sugar imported after Sept. 30, consideration will be given to the ability of the sugar exporting countries to supply the sugar promptly and, insofar as time permits, the extent to which they are willing to purchase U. S. Agricultural commodities.

To meet urgent requirements of the domestic market, 100,000 tons of the deficit declared today will be reallocated, without regard to agricultural purchases, to countries of the Western Hemisphere that can supply the sugar in time for importation into the United States by Sept. 30. All applications to supply the sugar received by the close of business Aug. 17 will be considered at the same time.

Any portion of the 100,000 tons not applied for by the close of business Aug. 17 will be allotted on a first-come-first-served basis with a priority to early arrivals if applications received simultaneously exceed the remaining quantity.

USDA reported that through Aug. 14, 387,000 tons of the global quota of 541,734 tons has been assigned for importation by Sept. 30. The deadline for making applications for importation by Sept. 30 is Aug. 15. Because of the distance from which remaining global supplies must come, probably almost 150,000 tons will remain for assignment for importation after Sept. 30. The importation fee for global import sugar is currently 2.4 cents per pound.

In assigning the remaining global quota for importation after Sept. 30, and in reallocating quota deficits in excess of the 100,000 tons to be allotted to countries of the Western Hemisphere to meet emergency needs, consideration will be given to the following factors:

1. Quantities of sugar the country has on hand to fill any reallotment or assignment in addition to the quantity required to fill its present quota.
2. The time these quantities can be delivered to the United States but in no event later than Nov. 30. Special consideration will be given with

respect to deliveries that can be made prior to the end of October.

3. The extent to which the sugar exporting country will agree to utilize the net receipts derived from the sale of the reallocated deficit quota or assigned global quota sugar for purchase and import of U. S. agricultural commodities prior to June 30, 1963.

Proposals to import sugar into the United States after Sept. 30 must be submitted to the Sugar Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture on or before Aug. 29, 1962, and must state:

(a) Whether the proposal applies to reallocated deficit quota (import fee currently 0.24 cent per pound) or to global quota (import fee currently 2.4 cents per pound). Countries outside the Western Hemisphere can apply only for global quota.

(b) The largest and smallest quantities of raw sugar that the country would be willing to sell under this program for importation into the United States by months through November 1962.

(c) The latest date the seller will permit his offer to be accepted in whole or in part.

(d) The percentage, if any, of net receipts for sales of sugar that will be utilized for purchasing U. S. agricultural commodities.

(e) A commitment that the agricultural commodities purchased pursuant to any offer will be consumed solely within the country or geographic area thereof supplying the sugar.

(f) A commitment to hold on deposit in a U. S. bank, to be drawn upon solely for the purchase of U. S. agricultural commodities, the net receipts from the sale of sugar to the extent of the agreed upon purchase commitment.

3. Reallocation of 100,000 Tons of Sugar Quota Deficits Announced:
(August 20, 1962)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced the reallocation to individual Western Hemisphere countries of 100,000 short tons, raw value, of the sugar quota deficits that were determined and announced Aug. 15, 1962 (press release USDA 2905-62). The quantities allocated

to individual countries are as follows:

Country:	Short tons, raw value
British West Indies	34,818
Dominican Republic	31,285
Ecuador	10,000
El Salvador	5,000
French West Indies	9,745
Guatemala	2,978
Haiti	6,174

By August 17 United States importers had submitted applications covering in excess of 400,000 tons of sugar for importation by September 30 within the 100,000-ton quota deficit quantity which was available for reallocation. In making the allocations announced today, to assure the availability of additional sugar now needed, primary consideration was given to applications covering sugar which could not be imported within the individual foreign country quotas previously established.

In addition to other factors considered in making these allocations, special consideration was given to applications covering sugar for which arrangements had been made for prompt shipment.

Individual importers were notified by telegram late Friday, August 17, of the approval or rejection of their applications.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
July 26, 1962	Establishes a local consumption sugar quota of 50,000 short tons, raw value, for Hawaii and 130,000 tons for Puerto Rico for the calendar year 1962. (See July 31, 1962 Federal Register).
August 6, 1962	Modifies sugar import regulations which will permit importers to reserve quota for, and fix the rate of import fee applicable to, specified quantities of sugar as much as 110 days prior to shipment or 155 days prior to importation of the sugar. (See August 9, 1962 Federal Register).

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
August 7, 1962	Notice of proposed changes in regulations relating to crop year designation of sugar beets for the 1962 and subsequent crops. (See August 7, 1962 Federal Register).
August 8, and 11, 1962	Amends determination 831.4 relating to sugar commercially recoverable from sugar beets for the 1962 and subsequent crops. (See August 8, and 11, 1962 Federal Registers).
August 13, 1962	Allotment to processors of the direct-consumption portion of the mainland sugar quota for Puerto Rico for the calendar year 1962. The allotments limit the quantity of Puerto Rican direct-consumption sugar that may be brought into the continental United States during 1962 by each processor. (See August 15, 1962 Federal Register).
August 13, 1962	Public hearing announced for Aug. 24 in Washington, D.C., to receive evidence and testimony regarding need to revise quality standards for raw and direct-consumption sugar. A USDA representative will propose a change in the regulation to permit quota sugar testing above 99 degrees by the polariscope to be imported as raw sugar for further refining. Under present regulations sugar imported within quotas is subject to direct-consumption limitations if testing above 99 degrees, even though it is later further refined. (See August 14, 1962 Federal Register).

Date announcedNature of action

August 21,
1962

Determination that acreage of the 1963 sugarcane crop in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (Louisiana and Florida) will be restricted through farm proportionate shares (acreage allotments) under the Sugar Act. The resulting acreage is expected to approximate that of the current unrestricted crop on which harvesting will begin this fall. (See August 24, 1962 Federal Register).

August 21,
1962

Determination that proportionate shares will not be established for the 1963 crop of sugarbeets. (See August 24, 1962 Federal Register).

August 28,
1962

Informal public hearing announced for Sept. 25, in Washington, D.C. to receive requests for acreage from the sugar beet acreage reserve with respect to the current and the 1963, 1964 and 1965 crops. The notice of hearing sets forth the items of information that should be submitted and recapitulates the applicable provisions of the Sugar Act and pertinent excerpts from the legislative history. (See August 31, 1962 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. July 1962 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption, 901,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) down about 51,000 tons from June 1962 but up 35,000 tons from July 1961. January-July 1962 deliveries 5,428,000 short tons, raw value, up about 66,000 tons from the January-July 1961 period. Final data for June 1962 deliveries 952,000 -- previously published preliminary as 929,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks July 28, 1962 were 1,301,487 short tons, raw value (preliminary) down 85,000 tons from a year earlier and down 265,000 tons from end June 1962. During July beet processors' stocks decreased by about 138,000 tons, refiners' stocks by about 108,000 tons; Mainland sugarcane processors' stocks by 19,000 tons; and importers of direct-consumption sugar stocks were about unchanged.

3. Charges to quotas January 1 to August 20, 1962 were 6,533,122 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 3,109,883 tons to be supplied within the 9,700,000 tons total, of which 108,528 tons may be filled with direct-consumption sugar.

4. Regionally, January-June deliveries, 1962 as compared with 1961, were up to 3 regions and down 2: Increases -- Western 1.3 percent Middle Atlantic 1.1 percent, North Central 0.9 percent; Decreases -- Southern 1.0 percent, New England 0.7 percent.

Table 1. - Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-June 1962

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet	Importers	Main-land cane	Refiners		Net total
	processors		processors	Raw	Refined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. <u>Inventory Jan. 1, 1962</u>	1,268,555	61,944	23,105	596,246 <u>2/</u>	245,411 <u>2/</u>	2,195,261
2. <u>Production and movement</u>						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	158,019	0	0	5,470	163,489
b. Produced from beets or cane	484,312	0	159,092	8,919	0)	517,971 <u>3/</u>
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	134,352	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	3,290,030 <u>4/</u>	0)	- 75,712 <u>5/</u>
Less raws melted	0	0	0	3,365,742	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	3,346,176	3,346,176
e. Adjustments	- 31	0	+ 107	- 2,055	- 2,821	- 4,800
f. Sub-total	484,281	158,019	24,847	- 68,848	3,348,825	3,947,124
3. <u>Net total supply</u>	1,752,836	219,963	47,952	527,398	3,594,236	6,142,385
DISPOSITION						
4. <u>Distribution for</u>						
a. Quota purposes	1,065,741	151,744	16,693	591	3,291,660	4,526,429
b. Export	0	1,238	0	0	24,085	25,323
c. Livestock feed	0	20,817	0	0	2,907	23,724
d. Sub-total	1,065,741	173,799	16,693	591	3,318,652	4,575,476
5. <u>Inventory June 30, 1962</u>	687,095	46,164	31,259	526,807 <u>6/</u>	275,584 <u>6/</u>	1,566,909
6. <u>Total distribution and inventory</u>	1,752,836	219,963	47,952	527,398	3,594,236	6,142,385

1/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

2/ Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 36,694; Refined, 29,689; Total, 66,383.

3/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

4/ Includes 134,352 received from mainland cane processors.

5/ Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

6/ Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 17,794; Refined, 7,595; Total, 25,389.

Table 2. - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-June 1962 and 1961

Item	1962	1961	Change 1961 to 1962
Short tons, raw value			
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	591	2,903	- 2,312
Refiners' refined	3,318,652	3,143,779	+ 174,873
Sub-total	3,319,243	3,146,682	+ 172,561
Beet processors' refined	1,065,741	1,174,384	- 108,643
Importers' direct consumption	173,799	187,473	- 13,674
Mainland sugarcane processors'	16,693	24,440	- 7,747
Total	4,575,476	4,532,979	+ 42,497
For: Export	25,323	20,564	+ 4,759
Livestock feed	23,724	16,394	+ 7,330
Continental consumption 1/	4,526,429	4,496,021	+ 30,408
Puerto Rico	51,159	57,004	- 5,845
Hawaii	22,619	28,663	- 6,044

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 3. - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, June 30, 1962 and 1961

Item	1962	1961	Change 1961 to 1962
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	526,807	398,876	+ 127,931
Refiners' refined	275,584	302,928	- 27,344
Sub-total 1/	802,391	701,804	+ 100,587
Beet processors' refined	687,095	786,012	- 98,917
Importers' direct consumption	46,164	65,728	- 19,564
Mainland sugarcane processors'	31,259	5,205	+ 26,054
Total	1,566,909	1,558,749	+ 8,160

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota; 1962 - Raws, 17,794; Refined, 7,595; Total 25,389; 1961 - Raws, 16,395; Refined 17,726; Total 34,121.

Table 4. - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, July and January-July 1962 and 1961

Item	1962 1/	1961	Change 1961 to 1962
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners	657,792	3,977,035	577,719
Beet processors' refined	210,155	1,275,896	269,227
Importers' direct consumption	32,458	206,257	28,663
Mainland sugarcane processors'	1,000 2/	17,693	298
Total	901,405	5,476,881	875,907
For: Export	N. A.	25,323	8,135
Livestock feed	N. A.	23,724	1,506
Continental consumption 3/	901,405	5,427,834	866,266

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5. - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, July 28, 1962 and July 31, 1961

Item	1962 1/	1961	Change 1961 to 1962
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	407,358	457,936	- 50,578
Refiners' refined	287,026	306,437	- 19,411
Sub-total	694,384	764,373	- 69,989
Beet processors' refined	548,638	561,557	- 12,919
Importers' direct consumption	46,465	59,551	- 13,086
Mainland sugarcane processors'	12,000 2/	1,199	+ 10,801
Total	1,301,487	1,386,680	- 85,193

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

Table 6. - Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-June 1962 and 1961

Item	1962	1961	Change 1961 to 1962
Short tons, raw value			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	167,552	111,210	+ 56,342
Domestic beet	484,281	462,525	+ 21,756
Total	651,833	573,735	+ 78,098
<u>Quota charges</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	27,199	4,377	+ 22,822
For direct-consumption	11,111	17,284	- 6,173
Louisiana processor-refiners	65,415	52,984	+ 12,431
Florida sugarcane processors	96,116	71,356	+ 24,760
Sub-total	199,841	146,001	+ 53,840
Beet processors	1,065,741	1,174,384	- 108,643
Total	1,265,582	1,320,385	- 54,803

Table 7. - Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply 1/ January-June 1962 and 1961

Source of Supply	Raw sugar		Direct-consumption sugar		Total	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
Short tons, raw value						
<u>Offshore</u>						
<u>Foreign</u>						
Dominican Republic	484,612	296,157	12,146	16,622	496,758	312,779
Mexico	366,504	460,481	8,504	5,844	375,008	466,325
Peru	287,835	268,900	5,198	2,701	293,033	271,601
Philippines	676,459	723,073	22,514	17,648	698,973	740,721
Other countries	313,306	258,469	38,007	42,271	351,313	300,740
Sub-total	2,128,716	2,007,080	86,369	85,086	2,215,085	2,092,166
<u>Domestic</u>						
Hawaii	505,194	457,721	5,470 2/	0 2/	510,664	457,721
Puerto Rico	519,180	580,308	71,650	97,498	590,830	677,806
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	1,024,374	1,038,029	77,120	97,498	1,101,494	1,135,527
Total offshore	3,153,090	3,045,109	163,489	182,584	3,316,579	3,227,693
Mainland cane area	143,271	99,804	0	0	143,271	99,804
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	2,588	3,779	0	0	2,588	3,779
Grand total	3,298,949	3,148,692	163,489	182,584	3,462,438	3,331,276

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in Table 8. 2/ Refined sugar received by refiners.

Table 8. - Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 7.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
Short tons, raw value						
For: Export	35,869	25,082	6,279	4,442	42,148	29,524
Livestock feed	2,410	578	19,579	19,689	21,989	20,267
Later release:						
Bonded	18,022	0	0	0	18,022	0
In customs custody	0	0	387	19,568	387	19,568
Total	56,301	25,660	26,245	43,699	82,546	69,359

Table 9. - Status of 1962 quotas and charges as of July 31, 1962

Area	Quotas	Charges ^{1/}	Balances	
			Total	Direct-
				Consumption Limits
Short tons, raw value				
Domestic Beet	2,650,000	1,278,240	1,371,760	
Mainland Cane	895,000	225,000	670,000	
Hawaii	1,110,000	645,712	464,288	26,911
Puerto Rico	1,140,000	740,102	399,898	52,382
Virgin Islands	15,000	10,751	4,249	
Total Domestic	5,810,000	2,899,805	2,910,195	79,293
Republic of the Philippines				
Quota	1,050,000	842,401	207,599	27,599
Non-quota purchase	182,401	182,401		
Other foreign countries				
January-June				
Quota	162,538	122,965 3/	4/	
Non-quota purchase	1,421,811	1,405,040	4/	
July-December				
Quota prorated by countries (detail below)	447,195	100,176	347,019	20,132
Global quota	300,000	123,730	176,270	0
Not prorated	326,055	0	326,055	0
Total other foreign countries	2,657,599	1,751,911	849,344	20,132
Total	9,700,000	5,676,518	3,967,138	127,024
Details for quota prorated by countries, July-December 1962				
Australia	15,053	0	15,053	0
Belgium	91	91	0	0
Brazil	68,005	992	67,013	0
British Honduras	3,737	0	3,737	0
British West Indies	34,056	7,485	26,571	0
China, Republic of	13,238	0	13,238	3,795
Colombia	11,316	6,131	5,185	0
Costa Rica	9,395	0	9,395	1,944
Dominican Republic	71,635	43,482	28,153	0
Ecuador	9,395	0	9,395	3
El Salvador	3,843	0	3,843	0
Fiji Islands	3,736	0	3,736	0
French West Indies	11,316	11,316	0	0
Guatemala	7,580	0	7,580	3
Haiti	7,580	3,051	4,529	1,175
India	7,580	0	7,580	0
Mexico	71,635	0	71,635	0
Nicaragua	9,395	0	9,395	9,395
Panama	5,658	0	5,658	3,817
Paraguay	3,736	0	3,736	0
Peru	71,635	27,628	44,007	0
South Africa	7,580	0	7,580	0
Total	447,195	100,176	347,019	20,132

^{1/} Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated; all other sugar entered or authorized as of July 31, 1962.

^{2/} In addition, 231 tons of raw and 21 tons of direct-consumption sugar were brought in for subsequent return to Puerto Rico.

^{3/} Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Haiti, 1,817.

^{4/} Unfilled balances expired June 30, 1962.

Table 10. - Other Foreign Countries Charges (except Philippines), January 1 - July 31, 1962, detail for Table 9.

Country or Area	January-June		July 1 to date		Total
	Non-quota	Basic	Basic	Global	
	Purchase	quota	quota	quota	
Short tons, raw value					
Belgium	888	91	91	798	1,868 1/
Brazil	79,832	0	992	27,428	108,252
British West Indies	10,404	42	7,485	0	17,931
Canada	0	316	0	3,343	3,659 1/
China, Republic of	52,500	1,901	0	12,153	66,554
Colombia	29,954	0	6,131	0	36,085
Costa Rica	8,111	1,896	0	0	10,007
Dominican Republic	430,154	48,649	43,482	36,272	558,557
El Salvador	4,982	0	0	0	4,982
Fiji Islands	4,961	0	0	0	4,961
French West Indies	4,924	0	11,316	8,414	24,654
Guatemala	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Haiti	1,380	1,156	3,051	0	5,587
Hong Kong	0	2	0	27	29 1/
India	98,158	0	0	0	98,158
Ireland	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Mexico	357,706	40,060	0	0	397,766
Netherlands	3,100	1,970	0	2,270	7,340
Nicaragua	31,003	5,596	0	0	36,599
Panama	2,555	1,219	0	0	3,774
Peru	274,428	19,809	27,628	0	321,865
South Africa	0	0	0	19,387	19,387
Turkey	0	0	0	12,153	12,153
United Kingdom	0	258	0	1,484	1,742
West Germany	0	0	0	1	1
Total	1,405,040	122,965	100,176	123,730	1,751,911

1/ In addition to quantities shown there is in customs custody 91 tons from Belgium; 97 from Canada; and 5 from Hong Kong.

Table 11. - Quota-exempt sugar 1/ entered under sections 211 (a) and 212 (4), January 1 - July 31, 1962

Source	For		Total
	Reexport	Feed	
	Short tons, raw value		
Australia	9,202	-	9,202
Belgium	-	1,817	1,817
Brazil	939	-	939
Canada	-	274	274
Colombia	590	586	1,176
Costa Rica	-	6	6
Dominican Republic	21,217	19,796	41,013
French West Indies	11,470	-	11,470
Haiti	4,271	-	4,271
Netherlands	295	-	295
South Africa	1,389	4,901	6,290
Turkey	-	4,717	4,717
United Kingdom	4,029	981	5,010
Total	53,402	33,078	86,480

1/ In addition a total of about 331 tons were entered under provisions of section 212 exempting the first 10 tons and liquid sugar in small containers. Excludes 3,071 tons from Australia held in Customs Custody for quota-exempt purposes.

Table 12. - Status of 1962 quotas and charges as of August 20, 1962

Area	Quotas	Charges ^{1/}	Balances	
			Total	Direct-
				Consumption Limits
Short tons, raw value				
Domestic Beet	2,650,000	1,427,293	1,222,707	
Mainland Cane ^{2/}	845,000	235,000	610,000	
Hawaii ^{2/}	1,080,000	725,537	354,463	26,911
Puerto Rico ^{2/}	890,000	793,932 ^{3/}	96,068	32,316
Virgin Islands	15,000	10,751	4,249	
Total Domestic	5,480,000	3,192,513	2,287,487	59,227
Republic of the Philippines				
Quota	1,120,000	899,046	220,954	25,344
Non-quota purchase	182,401	182,401		
Other foreign countries				
January-June				
Quota	162,538	122,862	4/	
Non-quota purchase	1,421,811	1,404,492	4/	
July-December				
Quota prorated by countries (detail below)	603,458 ^{5/}	332,985	271,976	23,957
Global quota	541,743	398,823	142,920	0
Not prorated	188,049	0	188,049	0
Total other foreign countries	2,917,599	2,259,162	602,945	23,957
Total	9,700,000	6,533,122 ^{6/}	3,111,386	108,528
Details for quota prorated by countries, July-December 1962				
Argentina	10,000	0	10,000	0
Australia	15,053	0	15,053	0
Belgium	91	91	0	0
Brazil	68,005	13,145	54,860	0
British Honduras	0	0	0	0
British West Indies	68,874	69,979	0	0
China, Republic of	13,238	0	13,238	3,795
Colombia	11,316	11,316	0	0
Costa Rica	9,395	653	8,742	1,944
Dominican Republic	167,920	132,217	35,703	0
Ecuador	19,395	19,296	99	3
El Salvador	8,843	9,116	0	0
Fiji Islands	3,736	0	3,736	0
French West Indies	21,061	21,061	0	0
Guatemala	10,558	7,447	3,111	3
Haiti	13,754	13,879	0	0
India	7,580	0	7,580	0
Ireland	5,000	0	5,000	5,000
Mexico	51,635	0	51,635	0
Nicaragua	9,395	0	9,395	9,395
Panama	5,658	0	5,658	3,817
Paraguay	3,736	0	3,736	0
Peru	71,635	27,205	44,430	0
South Africa	7,580	7,580	0	0
Total	603,458	332,985	271,976	23,957

^{1/} Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated; all other sugar entered or authorized as of August 20, 1962.

^{2/} Despite deficits declared, full quotas remain available as follows: Mainland cane, 895,000; Hawaii, 1,110,000; and Puerto Rico, 1,140,000.

^{3/} In addition, 231 tons of raw and 21 tons of direct-consumption sugar were brought in for subsequent return to Puerto Rico.

^{4/} Unfilled balances expired June 30, 1962.

^{5/} Basic quota 503,458 tons and deficit allocations 100,000 tons.

^{6/} Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Haiti, 1,817; Puerto Rico, 2,202.

Table 13. - Other Foreign Countries Charges (except Philippines), January 1 - August 20, 1962, detail for Table 12.

101 Table 12.

	January-June	July 1 to date				
	Non-quota	Basic	Country allocations	Global		
	purchase	quota	Basic	Deficit	quota	Total

^{1/} In addition to quantities shown there is in customs custody 91 tons from Belgium; 97 from Canada; and 5 from Hong Kong.

Table 14. - Quota-exempt sugar ^{1/} entered under sections 211 (a) and 212 (4), January 1 - August 20, 1962

Source	For		Total
	Reexport	Fred	
Short tons, raw value			
Australia	12,296	-	12,296
Belgium	-	1,816	1,816
Brazil	939	-	939
Canada	-	316	316
Colombia	590	586	1,176
Costa Rica	-	6	6
Dominican Republic	21,217	19,796	41,013
French West Indies	16,520	606	17,126
Haiti	4,271	-	4,271
Netherlands	295	-	295
South Africa	1,389	4,899	6,288
Turkey	-	4,746	4,746
United Kingdom	4,029	981	5,010
Total	61,546	33,752	95,298

^{1/} In addition a total of about 347 tons were entered under provisions of Section 212 exempting the first ten tons and liquid sugar in small containers.

Table 15. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, June 1962

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	134,991		2,801	400	138,192
Maine	73,298				73,298
Massachusetts	472,805			600	473,405
New Hampshire	46,265		10		46,275
Rhode Island	47,839		1,200		49,039
Vermont	23,422				23,422
Sub-total	798,620		4,011	1,000	803,631
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	321,640		56,211	750	378,601
New York	1,983,546		75,688		2,059,234
Pennsylvania	1,087,324	2,550	142,790		1,232,664
Sub-total	3,392,510	2,550	274,689	750	3,670,499
North Central					
Illinois	891,127	894,748	5,172	25,050	1,816,097
Indiana	342,070	133,024	808		475,902
Iowa	60,313	181,939			242,252
Kansas	53,599	104,114		600	158,313
Michigan	359,824	365,574	2,172		727,570
Minnesota	36,255	213,969		1,000	251,224
Missouri	305,201	176,791	150	3,670	485,812
Nebraska	29,431	101,286			130,717
North Dakota	542	31,216			31,758
Ohio	790,260	88,988	8,466		887,714
South Dakota	1,306	46,594			47,900
Wisconsin	160,108	246,659	1,000		407,767
Sub-total	3,030,036	2,564,902	17,768	30,320	5,663,026
Southern					
Alabama	282,149				282,149
Arkansas	118,347				118,347
Delaware	36,948		1,140		38,088
District of Columbia	35,154		2,603		37,757
Florida	278,625		77,113	26	355,764
Georgia	566,174		4,470		570,644
Kentucky	370,077		1,397		371,474
Louisiana	253,467		- 37	4,081	257,511
Maryland	410,781		31,161		441,942
Mississippi	173,034				173,034
North Carolina	353,192		44,821	220	398,233
Oklahoma	133,363	27,979			161,342
South Carolina	176,990		5,275		182,265
Tennessee	357,717		340	8,000	366,057
Texas	705,218	112,645	3,533		821,396
Virginia	257,071		46,899		303,970
West Virginia	100,162	3,301	4,925		108,388
Sub-total	4,608,469	143,925	223,640	12,327	4,988,361
Western					
Alaska	5,033	1,515			6,548
Arizona	40,012	28,953			68,965
California	750,495	744,938	12,000		1,507,433
Colorado	7,758	113,299			121,057
Idaho	7,819	31,553			39,372
Montana	4,547	32,946			37,493
Nevada	8,901	7,233			16,134
New Mexico	9,788	20,692			30,480
Oregon	67,285	217,197	11,276		295,758
Utah	4,786	59,514			64,300
Washington	60,032	185,094	25,903		271,029
Wyoming	689	8,680			9,369
Sub-total	967,145	1,451,614	49,179	0	2,467,938
Grand total	12,796,780	4,182,991	569,287	44,397	17,593,455

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 16. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, by States, January-June 1962

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
<u>New England</u>					
Connecticut	639,462		7,111	1,060	647,633
Maine	314,153		300		314,453
Massachusetts	2,493,982		14,723	1,190	2,509,895
New Hampshire	189,830		10		189,840
Rhode Island	234,611		13,085		247,696
Vermont	120,677		25,837		146,514
Sub-total	3,992,715		61,066	2,250	4,056,031
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>					
New Jersey	3,560,913		347,352	750	3,909,015
New York	8,360,906	124,228	437,493	5,385	8,928,012
Pennsylvania	5,445,159	18,923	609,426		6,073,508
Sub-total	17,366,978	143,151	1,394,271	6,135	18,910,535
<u>North Central</u>					
Illinois	4,530,403	4,607,609	16,172	75,924	9,230,108
Indiana	1,649,915	539,331	3,783		2,193,029
Iowa	263,400	735,581	420	7,440	1,006,841
Kansas	208,948	464,544		2,100	675,592
Michigan	1,572,242	1,610,672	8,172	600	3,191,686
Minnesota	209,058	874,093		3,025	1,086,176
Missouri	1,376,323	890,811	1,690	19,275	2,288,099
Nebraska	103,112	578,072		2,400	683,584
North Dakota	781	128,893			129,674
Ohio	3,510,081	519,271	27,933		4,057,285
South Dakota	13,187	206,029			219,216
Wisconsin	615,565	1,060,846	1,000	5,200	1,682,611
Sub-total	14,053,015	12,215,752	59,170	115,964	26,443,901
<u>Southern</u>					
Alabama	1,287,249		16,000	1,000	1,304,249
Arkansas	561,911	23,138		20	585,069
Delaware	151,899		4,640		156,539
District of Columbia	185,576		25,811		211,387
Florida	1,415,731		438,325	94,139	1,948,195
Georgia	2,798,693		25,575	10,230	2,834,498
Kentucky	1,338,541		4,052	2,400	1,344,993
Louisiana	1,706,026		562	36,896	1,743,484
Maryland	1,849,273		179,303		2,028,576
Mississippi	816,098			6,789	822,887
North Carolina	1,801,361		128,299	880	1,930,540
Oklahoma	639,505	134,957			774,462
South Carolina	830,551		26,608		857,159
Tennessee	1,679,825		3,127	35,346	1,718,298
Texas	3,524,174	647,180	19,054	1,410	4,191,818
Virginia	1,121,102	2,800	270,429		1,394,331
West Virginia	406,435	9,563	14,291		430,289
Sub-total	22,113,950	817,638	1,156,076	189,110	24,276,774
<u>Western</u>					
Alaska	16,507	8,929			25,436
Arizona	202,748	135,221			337,969
California	3,116,174	4,061,700	79,113	1,000	7,257,987
Colorado	39,919	546,602			586,521
Idaho	26,655	130,327			156,982
Montana	13,567	152,688			166,255
Nevada	36,790	29,018			65,808
New Mexico	45,834	89,588			135,422
Oregon	262,957	535,020	16,426		814,403
Utah	29,789	278,771			308,560
Washington	294,655	738,728	47,400		1,080,783
Wyoming	3,238	38,800			42,038
Sub-total	4,088,833	6,745,392	142,939	1,000	10,978,154
<u>Grand total</u>	<u>61,615,491</u>	<u>19,921,933</u>	<u>2,813,522</u>	<u>314,459</u>	<u>84,665,405</u>

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 17.- Primary distribution of sugar continental United States, by States, January-June 1962 and 1961

State and region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors ^{2/}	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
Thousands of hundredweights 1/						
New England						
Connecticut	539	627			648	649
Maine	314	331			314	331
Massachusetts	2,494	2,496			2,510	2,515
New Hampshire	190	178			190	178
Rhode Island	234	262			248	269
Vermont	121	143			146	144
Sub-total	3,992	4,037			4,056	4,086
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	3,561	3,692			3,909	3,989
New York	8,361	7,896	124	233	8,928	8,561
Pennsylvania	5,445	5,225	19	267	6,073	6,150
Sub-total	17,367	16,813	143	500	18,910	18,700
North Central						
Illinois	4,531	3,869	4,608	4,605	9,230	8,656
Indiana	1,650	1,501	539	675	2,193	2,181
Iowa	263	286	736	747	1,007	1,052
Kansas	209	218	464	459	676	678
Michigan	1,572	1,282	1,611	1,887	3,192	3,176
Minnesota	209	188	874	1,011	1,086	1,206
Missouri	1,376	1,205	891	1,022	2,288	2,243
Nebraska	103	120	578	594	683	718
North Dakota	1	3	129	109	130	112
Ohio	3,510	2,922	519	1,271	4,057	4,201
South Dakota	13	15	206	259	219	274
Wisconsin	616	683	1,061	995	1,683	1,706
Sub-total	14,053	12,292	12,216	13,634	26,444	26,203
Southern						
Alabama	1,287	1,389			1,304	1,402
Arkansas	562	542	23	45	585	587
Delaware	152	121			157	130
District of Columbia	186	194			211	230
Florida	1,416	1,213		*	1,948	1,871
Georgia	2,799	2,836			2,835	2,878
Kentucky	1,339	1,164		37	1,345	1,227
Louisiana	1,706	1,859			1,744	1,883
Maryland	1,849	1,775		3	2,029	1,948
Mississippi	816	846			823	851
North Carolina	1,801	1,619			1,931	1,959
Oklahoma	639	579	135	165	774	744
South Carolina	831	854			857	885
Tennessee	1,680	1,795		20	1,718	1,856
Texas	3,524	3,468	647	663	4,192	4,166
Virginia	1,121	1,112	3	65	1,394	1,464
West Virginia	406	412	10	19	430	443
Sub-total	22,114	21,778	818	1,017	24,277	24,524
Western						
Alaska	16	16	9	10	25	26
Arizona	203	204	135	107	338	311
California	3,116	2,910	4,061	4,180	7,258	7,189
Colorado	40	43	547	485	587	528
Idaho	27	23	130	126	157	149
Montana	13	12	153	156	166	168
Nevada	37	32	29	23	66	55
New Mexico	46	55	89	108	135	163
Oregon	263	283	535	505	814	828
Utah	30	30	279	265	309	295
Washington	295	317	739	708	1,081	1,074
Wyoming	3	4	39	46	42	50
Sub-total	4,089	3,929	6,745	6,719	10,978	10,836
Grand total	61,615	58,849	19,922	21,870	84,665	84,349

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

2/ Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.

* Less than 500 hundredweights.

Table 18. - Sugar prices

Year and Month	:Raw cane sugar-spot prices:			Quota	: Refined beet sugar - quoted		
	: Domestic :			premiums 3/:	wholesale (gross) 4/		
	:Sugar at N.Y.: "World" :			and	: Chicago : Pacific		
	:duty paid 1/ :			Sugar 2/:	discounts	Eastern	West
Cents per pound							
1957-61 Monthly Average	6.27	3.53	+1.82	8.62	8.67	9.01	
1960 Monthly Average	6.30	3.14	+2.21	8.79	8.77	8.96	
1961 Monthly Average	6.30	2.91	+2.45	8.36	8.59	8.84	
1961							
August	6.06	2.80	+2.29	8.35	8.40	8.80	
September	6.06	2.69	+2.41	8.35	8.40	8.80	
October	6.19	2.73	+2.50	8.35	8.40	8.80	
November	6.29	2.53	+2.80	8.48	8.53	8.80	
December	6.40	2.46	+2.98	8.55	8.72	8.80	
1962							
January	6.45	2.30	+3.23	8.95	8.80	8.80	
February	6.37	2.36	+3.10	8.95	8.80	8.80	
March	6.43	2.65	+2.89	8.95	8.80	8.80	
April	6.43	2.69	+2.86	9.02	8.96	9.00	
May	6.43	2.60	+2.95	9.05	9.00	9.03	
June	6.45	2.63	+2.94	9.10	9.00	9.20	
July	6.39	2.92	+2.59	9.15	9.00	9.20	
Last 12-Month Average	6.33	2.61	+2.80	8.77	8.73	8.90	

Year and Month	: Refined Cane Sugar - Quoted Wholesale (Gross) 4/ :						Refined
	: North : South :						Retail
	: East : East :						U. S.
	: Gulf : West : Coast :						Average
Cents per pound							
1957-61 Monthly Average	9.32	9.19	9.18	8.86	9.05	11.43	
1960 Monthly Average	9.43	9.40	9.39	8.97	8.96	11.63	
1961 Monthly Average	9.40	9.25	9.23	8.76	8.84	11.77	
1961							
August	9.36	9.20	9.00	8.60	8.80	11.74	
September	9.30	9.10	9.00	8.60	8.80	11.64	
October	9.19	9.05	9.00	8.60	8.80	11.68	
November	9.19	9.00	9.00	8.73	8.80	11.62	
December	9.30	9.00	9.00	8.90	8.80	11.62	
1962							
January	9.37	9.06	9.00	9.00	8.80	11.62	
February	9.50	9.10	9.00	9.00	8.80	11.70	
March	9.50	9.10	9.00	9.00	8.80	11.68	
April	9.60	9.20	9.10	9.16	9.00	11.64	
May	9.60	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.03	11.64	
June	9.60	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.20	11.68	
July	9.60	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.20		
Last 12-Month Average	9.43	9.12	9.03	8.93	8.90	11.66	5/

1/ Spot prices during 1956-60 were for sugar in bags under Contract No. 6 plus .50 cent per pound duty (Cuban). Beginning with 1961, spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 7, the terms of which are duty paid or duty free.

2/ Spot prices during 1956-60 based on No. 4 Contract which was for bagged sugar F.A.S. Cuba. Beginning with 1961 spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is also for bagged sugar but F.O.B. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

3/ For 1956-60 these amounts are the difference between the spot prices of the No. 6 "Domestic" Contract rolled back to Cuba (minus freight and insurance) and the spot prices of the No. 4 "World" Contract. Beginning with 1961 the No. 7 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢) computed freight, insurance and unloading charges, and adding the bag allowance (currently .04¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

4/ These are basis prices in 100 pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepay" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

5/ 11-Month Average.

Table 19. Refined sugar production and month-end stocks

Year and Month	:	Production		:	Month-end Stocks <u>1/</u>	
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	Cane sugar	Beet	:	Cane sugar	Beet
	:	refiners	Processors	:	refiners	Processors
1,000 short tons, raw value						
1957-61 monthly average		529	189		297	861
1960 monthly average		542	203		312	915
1961 monthly average		553	198		292	932
<u>1961</u>						
August		685	93		312	362
September		580	106		256	211
October		554	585		256	586
November		570	614		257	988
December		514	474		245	1,269
<u>1962</u>						
January		519	247		296	1,377
February		447	54		302	1,298
March		561	14		244	1,119
April		511	75		267	1,006
May		616	47		280	863
June		692	47		276	687
July <u>2/</u>		675	53		287	530
Last 12-month average		577	201		273	858

^{1/} Includes over-quota and quota exempt sugar.^{2/} Preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Sugar Division
Washington 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

OFFICIAL BUSINESS